

PRINZ LUDWIG
A LIGHT PILSENER BEER
OF EXCELLENT QUALITY.
PER CASE OF 6 DOZEN PINTS
\$10.00
Sole Agents,
H. PRICE & CO.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

D. C. L.
OLD TOM &
DRY GINS
\$5.50 PER DOZEN.
Sole Agents,
H. PRICE & CO.

No. 14,702 號二零百一十四萬一第 日十二月四年十三緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 23RD, 1905. 式拜禮 號三十二月五年五零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA
For the Bath, Toilet, Nursery and Household.

Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as refreshing and invigorating to the system as a Turkish Bath.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
A Blend of Selected Distillations of the Finest Scotch Whiskies.
\$10.50 Per Case.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong.
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.
\$2.70 per bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

LA COMPETIDORA ORIENTAL CIGAR FACTORY.

FACTORY: 32 MACDONNELL ROAD, KOWLOON.
OFFICE: 34 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ALL OUR CIGARS ARE PREPARED BY FILIPINO HABANEROS specially engaged for our factory and are made from well seasoned leaves imported from Manila under the direct supervision of our Tobacco Expert.

Samples may be had on application. We recommend a trial of the following brands:—
LONDRES PERFECTOS
HIGH LIFE
REINA VICTORIA
If your tobaccoist cannot supply you with our make please apply to us.

Special terms to Clubs and Messes.
Discounts on orders from Coast and other ports.
AGENTS WANTED.
J. C. DOS REMEDIOS & CO.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1905.

COTTAM & CO.,
HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS.

NEW LINE SUMMER GOODS.

WHITE GAUZE SHIRTS, WHITE TUNIC SHIRTS, PYJAMA SUITS, HOSIERY, GAITERS, WHITE GAUZE UNDERWEAR, TENNIS SHOES, BADEN POWELL COLLARS, STRAW HATS.
THE LATEST STYLE PANAMA HATS. THE LORD KITCHENER SUN HAT. THE LADY CURZON SUN HAT. THE SIR HENRY BLAKE SUN HAT. THE LORD CURZON SUN HAT. WHITE DRILL POLO HELMETS. WHITE DRILL BATANGA HELMETS. WHITE STRAW HELMETS.

THE NEWEST THING IN SUMMER WAISTCOATS.

THE LATEST IN FASHIONABLE NECKWEAR.

INSPECTION INVITED.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1905.

NOTICE.

THE TERMINUS STORES,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, COMFRADONES, COMMISSION AGENTS.

MOST respectfully beg to inform the Public that they have opened a Store in this Colony at Nos. 60 and 61, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON, under the Style of the Terminus Stores and are prepared to accept all kinds of orders, which will be attended to and executed in the shortest time, and earnestly hope to be favoured with the kind Patronage of the Public.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1905.

CAFE WEISMANN.

THE Public are invited to pay a visit to our **NEW ARTISTIC TIEFFEN ROOMS.**

The only place of its kind in Hongkong.

A Veritable Fairyland.

Real German Fass-Bier on Draught.

Entrance—
No. 1A, WYNDHAM STREET.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1905.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

	Per Case.
BRANDY * * * *	\$22.50
" * * *	20.00
" * *	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
" JOHN WALKER	12.50
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
" DOURO	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	28.00
" LA TORRE	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AGENTS.

THE LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LD.
LONDON

ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT VORM. W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.

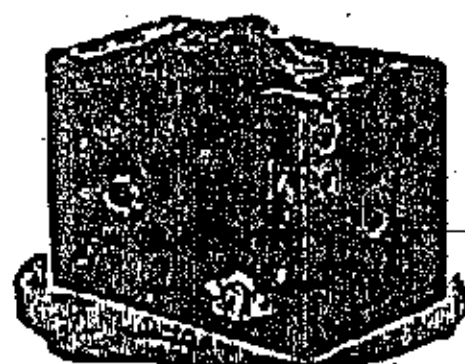
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to—
SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

PHOTO SUPPLIES

DEVELOPING

AND PRINTING

UNDERTAKEN.



GOOD WORK,

PROMPT

RETURN

UP-TO-DATE DARK ROOM

FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN

AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS

LONG, HING & CO.,
PHOTO GOODS STORE,
17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Premises formerly occupied by Mr. FR. BLUNCK, Silk Lace Manufacturer.

NEXT DOOR to our Former Address.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1904.

MIRACULOUS RESULTS FROM USING DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

SUMTER, S.C.

December 6, 1902.

The W. H. Comstock Co.

Dear Sirs: For nearly ten years I was plagued with nervousness and sick headache, trying all sorts of pills and patent medicines without any permanent benefit. Acting on a friend's advice I tried Dr. Morse's INDIAN ROOT PILLS, with the most happy results.

Truly Yours,

HENRY WANNAMAKER.

WATKINS, LIMITED.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
AND
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
(Crown Brand)
APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG.



KÜPPER'S PILSENER BEER.

The best PILSENER in the East; ask for Küpper, and see that you get it.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

SOLE AGENTS

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1905.

W. BREWER & CO.

23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD

The Vicissitudes of Evangeline, by Elmer Glyn... \$1.75
The Mechanical Handling of Material—Coal, Ore, Timber, &c.—by G. F. Summer; 550 Illustrations... 2.50
Masterpieces of the Royal Gallery at Hampton Court, by Law; Illustrated by the Art of J. McNeill Whistler, by Way and Dennis... 5.25
Italian Recipes for Food Reformers... 0.80
The York Library; Pocket Editions, Very Choice... 1.75 each Volume
The Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus... 3.00
The Anatomy of Melancholy, by Burton; 3 Vols. Coelestis, by Burney; 2 Vols.
Essays of Elia and Elina, by Lamb
Don Quixote, by Cervantes; 2 Vols.
Emerson's Works; 4 Vols.
Intellectual Development of Europe, by Draper; 2 Vols.

The Rise of the Dutch Republic, by Motley; 3 Vols.
Table Talk, by Coleridge
Aids to Reflection, by Coleridge
Peter's Mother, by Mrs. Henry de la Pastore... \$1.75
A Knees with Ruin, by Headon Hill... 0.40
Mrs. Guler's Business, by W. Pett-Ridge... 1.75
Chamber's Mathematical Tables... 3.50
War in Practice, by Major Baden Powell... 3.90
Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue, British... 2.20
By the Ionian Sea, by Gissing... 1.75
A Diary of the Russo-Japanese War; Parts 1 to 21 Ready in Stock... 0.60 each
New View Book of Hongkong, Canton and Macao—24 Views... 1.00
[a35]

A. TACK & CO.

26, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS & PLATED WARE.

JUST RECEIVED a large and select assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS, consisting of Eastman's Kodaks and Films, Ilford Plates and Paper, Johnson's Chemicals, and cheap Magazine Cameras. Prices considerably reduced.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SPECIAL OFFER OF PIANOS.

JUST ARRIVED A SHIPMENT OF PIANOS SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE CLIMATE.

BRINSEAD Mahogany Patent Transposer... \$850	BROADWOOD Ebonized Over-transposer... \$750
" Chippendale Mahogany... 750	" Ebonized Vertical Colonial Model... 675
COLLARD Oak, Medieval Style... 750	MUNCK Mahogany Medievall... 700
" Vertical... 650	CHALLENGE Overstrung... 600
" Ebonized Overstrung... 725	" Vertical... 500
" Mahogany... 700	ALLISON Chippendale... 450
"... 675	" Ebonized... 400

Above may be had on the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM—SECOND-HAND PIANOS for Sale from \$100 Each. PIANOS on HIRE from \$10 per Month.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1905.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

KOWLOON.

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS AND RESIDENTS.
BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.
JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.

JAPAN COALS.

mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA
mitsui & CO.

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET

OTHER BRANCHES

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sookabaya, Manih, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Shimonoeki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Suabe, Maidzuru, Miiko, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armaments and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mitsui, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Hokkaido, Honshu, Kanagawa, Fukuoka, Yamaguchi, Nagasaki, Oosaka, and Samsara, Teikoku, Yoshinokuni, Yoshio, Yanokihara, and other Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES

HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.

3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Pea" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00
Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the Soda."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor.
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

QUAN WAH & CO.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

EXPORTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Sole Agents of

QUAN TAI & CO., Lime Manufacturers.

All descriptions of

GRANITE AND MARBLE FOR EXPORT.

Dealers in

GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENT

Prices & Estimates on Application.

No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1905.

ROBERT CRAWFORD'S

C. C. C. WHISKY.

Price ... \$10 Per Dozen.

Sole Agent—
KWAN TYE.

110, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1905.

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-

FORE ALWAYS FRESH

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE

and KYNOC'S SPORTING

CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 18, and 20 BORE,

and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in

all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 88SG. AIR GUNS and

AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong 28th November, 1902.

A. LING & CO.,

FURNITURE STORE.

PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY

WARE, &c., &c.; and FOCHOH

LACQUERED WARE.

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903.

HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 persons.

131 Bedrooms.

Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel residents.

Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.

Electric Lighting and Fans.

Every Comfort.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.

Ladies' Cloak Rooms.

Matron in attendance.

CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.

A. F. DAVIES,

Acting Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the North-East Monsoon and Open to the South-West Monsoon.

A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS INTO THE HOTEL.

Telephone No. 25.

Town Office: 7, DUNDRELL STREET.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.

Table D'Hotel at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 10th June 1902.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near the Banks and Principal Offices.

Excellent Cuisine and Wines.

Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished.

Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water throughout.

Special Rates for Tourists.

Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to the—
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1902.

CARLTON HOUSE

HOTELS,

No. 8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

THESE premises, formerly known as the Club Kiosk and the Waverley Hotel have been thoroughly renovated and furnished in excellent style as Private Family Hotels.

Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the Cuisine a specialty.

Apply to—
THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1904.

MACAO

AND

CANTON

HOTELS.

A LITTLE CHANGE.

THE Round Trip from HONGKONG to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to Hongkong, will be found interesting and enjoyable.

WM. FARMER,

Proprietor.

885a

"BOA VISTA"

(HOTEL-SANTARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA)

MACAO

HAS been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.

All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong. One steamer (the *Hongkong*), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both centres.

Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."

For Terms, apply

THE MANAGER.

8241

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

COGNAC BRANDY

Per Doz.

A. OLD PALE \$29.00

B. SUPERIOR VERY OLD COGNAC 27.00

C. VERY OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC 33.00

D. HENNESSY'S FINEST VERY

OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC 40.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Our communications relating to the news of Hong Kong should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, and for publication, but as evidence of good faith, all letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Notwithstanding any other papers may be inserted, answers to queries must be sent to the Editor, and not to the printer, and should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that time, the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telephone Address: P.O. Box, Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.

P.O. Box, 33, Telephone No. 12

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DEE YEE ROAD, CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, F.C.

HONGKONG, MAY 23RD, 1905.

The question of alien immigration at the British capital has been lifted into the position of one of the most important moot subjects of the year. The British Premier declares that the British "are amply justified in determining the conditions under which we will or will not admit the citizens of other nations." America claims a like right by deeds as well as words, and thereby sets mercantile China by the ears. Australia, labour ridden, has long been notorious for its pronounced views on the subject. British Columbia tried to emulate its American neighbours. An old Hongkong resident, apparently hot in the midst of the London campaign, suggests that it is our duty to begin a similar agitation in Hongkong. There are doubtless some British tradesmen and other subjects who, feeling the stress of business competition, would approve of such a movement locally; but except in the way of restricting the immigration of the "beachcomber" class, we do not at present see any necessity to take up such a position. So far, the arguments of those who resent the presence in London of foreigners, so far as they have come under our notice, have failed to enlist our sympathy with the agitators. It is true that the alien population of the United Kingdom is only 300,000, England has the lowest percentage of aliens in Europe. That a great number of those 300,000 congregate in London must make their presence a conspicuous fact; but it does not prove that they are doing any excessive amount of harm. It is recorded that only two per cent. of these foreigners obtain poor

law relief, while the percentage of the whole forty two millions receiving relief is put as high as eight per cent. That these humble guests are "sweated" does not prove that they are taking bread from English mouths, since without their particularly cheap labour many of the "sweaters" would presumably not be in business. On ethical grounds, the general question is not easy to debate. It is simply a matter of politics, in which we entirely agree with Mr. BALFOUR's statement of right. America and Australia exclude coloured labour frankly on grounds of self interest; and if the English people can be satisfied that it is to their best interests to make it difficult for foreigners to come in, they have every right to do so. Whether it is to their interest to shut out all aliens is, however, a doubtful question, the answer to which they ought to be very sure of before committing themselves. It used to be a national boast that England, the home of a free people, was an asylum for any oppressed ones. So America was, also, but they apparently consider in the States that some races are born to be oppressed. Here in Hongkong, where every Chinaman of today may be counted as an alien immigrant, or the son of alien immigrants (who had to be coerced in and persuaded to settle by the Government), it is impossible for white workers to compete in many departments of labour. Yet business prospers on this cheap labour; and it cannot be said here, as is being said in London, that "the employment of the labour of those whose cheap and low methods of living force the Briton into a competition for existence causes poverty, crime and general degeneracy!"

The Manila *Cablenews* reports that King Oscar, the king of Norway and Sweden, who abdicated a few months ago, has reascended the throne.

Plague cases are now recorded to the number of 81, last week's return showing twenty, and yesterday's five. The weekly return mentions three unimportant fever cases.

A coolie was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police Court yesterday with stealing an umbrella from a schoolboy on the s.s. *Porter*. He was convicted and sentenced to 21 days' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 21st May, 1905, were 264 non-Chinese, and 105 Chinese to the former, and 74 non-Chinese, and 1,893 Chinese to the latter institution.

It may not be true, but it is being reported in Japan that Russia is seeking to sell three of her biggest state-owned railways. Russia's "uncle" at the moment of having failed to oblige, the "hard-up" client appears to be seeking an auctioneer.

Shanghai now has so many motor cars that a parade and prize show is to be held on the 27th instant. Some idea of the general public's attitude is obtainable from our contemporary's remark that "the public will be relieved to hear that there is to be no racing."

A Berlin "special" telegram flourished by the indefatigable *Cablenews* on 18th May states that the Berlin officials formally deny "that Germany has seized the port of Kiaochow." The *Cablenews* explains that all the Germans want is "a railway concession from that port." We can add our assurance that they have not seized it recently.

The *Shanghai Times* prints the following telegram:—Peking, 12th May.—The French Minister is endeavouring to obtain a railway concession between Linchuan and Kweiin from the Chinese Government. "If the concession is granted, the French Government proposes to loan to the Chinese Government some 6,000,000 taels, through the medium of H. E. Chu Hengchi, Minister of the Wai-wu-pu."

The new German Post Office at Shanghai was opened on May 15th. The *Daily News* says:—The new building, which has been erected from designs by Mr. H. Becker, as architect, working in conjunction with Mr. Puche, the Superintendent of German postal business for the whole of China, will serve not only as the Shanghai office, but as the head quarters of the China Superintendent. It is in the Renaissance style, which seems so suited to the Shanghai climate, is three stories high, with attics above, and has excellent frontages both to Foochow and Soochow roads.

A Peking telegram to the *Shanghai Times*, dated 14th May, says:—At the request of the Viceroy of Yunnan the Boards of Foreign Affairs and of Commerce have approved of the proposal to open up new markets, or treaty ports in that province. Both these Boards have agreed to submit a conjoint memorial to the throne on the subject. The Viceroy of Yunnan and Kichow Province has telegraphed to the Waiwups that France is attempting to establish administrative control in the district of Meng-tzu and he requests the authorities to strongly protest against the action of the French officials. The *Times* feels assured that the Viceroy has been a misinformed and that what he believes to be an attempt to establish administrative control, is merely a movement on the part of officials in connection with the Tongkin Yunnan Railway.

Mr. Francis Taylor Pigott, M.A., Hongkong's new Chief Justice, is expected to arrive by the *Empress of China* to-day or to-morrow. He will be escorted to the Legislative Council Chamber where H.E. the Governor will administer the judicial oath and oath of allegiance.

Wednesday next, the 24th instant, having been declared a public holiday, the Post Office will be closed after the despatch of the Canadian, United States and German Mails. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed. In the event of the arrival of either the German Mail from Europe or the American Mail, after mid-day, the Post Office will re-open for the delivery of Town correspondence.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Radcliffe and Officers 13th Burma Infantry, the band of the Regiment will play the following programme at the United Services Recreation Club, Kowloon to-day, commencing at 5 o'clock:—
March..... "The Union Jack"..... Eilenberg
Dance..... "The Dervish Chorus"..... Sebok
Selection..... "Sergeant Brum"..... Lohmann
Concert Solo..... "Still wie die Nacht"..... Bohm
Concert Solo..... "The Duchess of Dantz"..... Croll
Valse..... "Grande Valse de Concert"..... Maitoi
Dance..... "Hungaria"..... Brahms

The mistress of 475, Queen's Road West, charged her amah before Mr. F. A. Hazeldan at the Police Court yesterday with the larceny of \$55 worth of jewellery. The larceny occurred some two months ago, when the amah, obtaining possession of the key of the trunk containing the family plate, adorned herself with her mistress' jewellery during the latter's absence from the house, and forthwith absconded. She was arrested at Yau-mai on Sunday and admitted the theft, stating that she had had the bangles melted down and made into fresh bangles and a gold finger ring. She was found guilty and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

We are informed that on Saturday night, in the road between the Hongkong Club and the Cricket Ground a serious accident was caused by a wire rope being stretched across the road from a tree within the enclosure to the bottom of another in the centre of the road. A gharry drawn by two ponies, drove along the road about half past nine from the direction of the Naval Yard, and came in contact with the rope. At its highest point the rope was only 5ft. 7in. above the ground. The head of the gharry was ripped off and with it the driver as well as the maofo standing on the ledge behind. The ponies took fright and galloped off at great speed. Near the Queen's statue the fore part of the gharry pitted company with the hinder part, and the ponies galloped on as far as the Star Ferry Wharf where they struggled to go in different directions, with the result that they brought the wreckage of the gharry up against some scaffolding poles and the ponies were securely held. The driver of the gharry was badly cut but the footman's injuries were not of a serious nature.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Left half No. 2 Co., of the Hongkong Volunteer Artillery (Captain Skinner, Officer Commanding) concluded their annual rifle competition on Sunday, the 21st instant, at the Tai Hang Range, Capt. W. J. Terrill winning the "A" class cup, presented by Capt. Skinner, and Gunner Sorby the "B" class cup, presented by Mr. Alec. Rodger, of the East Point Sugar Refinery. The competition was a monthly one, the best four out of six shots to count.

The other prize winners were: Bomb. Watson, "A" class, 2nd prize, presented by Lieut. Lummet; Bomb. Grimshaw, "A" class, highest individual score, prize presented by Lieut. Cott; Gr. Watson, "B" class, 2nd prize presented by the N. C. O.'s of the half Co.; and Gr. Scott, "B" class, highest individual score, prize presented by Mr. A. L. Dick, of the Volunteer Headquarters.

After the shoot Captain Skinner presented the prizes, the usual ceremony of christening the cups concluding a most enjoyable afternoon's shooting.

SHIPPING.

THE P. & O. "BANCA"
Later reports of the grounding of the P. & O. *Banca* on the coast of Yamaguchi Japan, do not say that any cargo was jettisoned, but that by shifting some of it she was able to float off.

THE "HIGHLANDER."
The British steamer *Highlander* was re-floated. Her hull was damaged. There were many casualties among Japanese shipping, the O.S.K.S. *Chiyu Maru* was blown ashore on Imami on May 7th; the *Sensai Maru* and the *Kotobaru Maru* stranded and suffered damage on the same day and the *Hokkaido Maru*, from Corea, was wrecked next day off Tsushima.

THE "SALFADA."
The British East India Steamship company's ship *Salfada* had a suspicious death on board on its way from Rangoon to Manila, and upon arrival at Manila, reports the *Cablenews*, another man was taken sick with something that closely resembled plague. The patient was at once removed to San Lazaro hospital and examined, but it was finally decided that it was not a case of plague. He was accordingly returned to his ship. The authorities were doubly cautious as both men came from Calcutta, where plague has been raging for months.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The C.P.E. str. *Empress of China* arrived at Shanghai at midnight on Friday, the 19th inst., and left again at 10 p.m. on Saturday, the 20th inst. for Hongkong, and is due here at 9 a.m. to-day.

The P.M. str. *Korea*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 3rd inst. via Honolulu, leaves Yokohama for this port this morning, the 23rd inst. via Kobe, &c., and is due here on the 2nd June.

The C.M. str. *Hyson* left Singapore on the 19th inst., a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.

The J.-C. str. *Lijn str. Tjapera* left Macassar for this port on the 21st May, and may be expected here on the 29th May.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

THE KAISERIN'S ACCIDENT.

LONDON, 22nd May.

Yesterday, at Wiesbaden, the Kaiserin fell downstairs, injuring her forehead. It is not believed that her Majesty is seriously hurt.

"AFRICA" LAUNCHED.

LONDON, 22nd May.

The "Africa" was successfully launched on Saturday.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE BOMB EXPLOSION IN WARSAW.

LONDON, 20th May.

Twenty-one were wounded by the bomb explosion in Warsaw; three seriously. The workman responsible for the outrage was a member of a force of a section of socialists. The police are conducting a house-to-house search and many arrests have been made.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police Court yesterday, Ap Ching, accountant at the Yee Hop boarding house, 291, Des Voeux Road West, was charged with bribing Wong Ku Lung, a clerk employed in the Registrar-General's department.

Mr. A. G. Wood, assistant Registrar-General, prosecuted, and Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the defendant; Mr. H. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master), watched the case on behalf of a witness.

Wong Ku Lung, clerk and interpreter at the Registrar-General's office, declared that on the 11th April the defendant came to him and asked for a licence for a boarding house, at the same time stating that he would like to get it issued as quickly as possible. He was writing at my desk when I saw defendant place an envelope on it, and when I had finished my writing I picked it up and found that it contained \$5. I took the money to the Registrar-General, who subsequently had the defendant and his books brought before him. An entry of \$10 for a licence was found in his books, and Mr. Brewin asked him what it was. Defendant said he could not say, but afterwards he said:—Let me tell you the truth. It is true that I put the money on his desk, but I was afraid to tell you before because I did not know what would happen. Then Mr. Brewin said:—Why didn't you confess before, and I was told to go back to my desk.

In cross-examination—Whenever money is handed over to me, I take it together with the licence book and hand it to the sheriff. The bond was signed on the 11th, and the licence granted on the 12th, when the money was paid to me. When the \$5 was placed on the counter I thought it was a trick, and I have to be very careful as I have an enemy who is always trying to get me into trouble. The issue of licences rests with the Registrar-General.

Further evidence was heard, after which Mr. Thomson contended that the defendant's connection with the shop had not been proved. The mere fact of his being in a boarding house where the books were was not evidence that he kept them. There was no evidence that defendant was the accountant, kept the books, or had any connection with the shop.

His Worship—On the evidence I take it that defendant should have explained certain entries to the Registrar-General. He applied for the licence, and his connection with the shop is undoubted.

Mr. Thomson—There is not proof that the entries in the books were made with the knowledge of the defendant.

Mr. Wood—Evidence has been brought to show that he is the representative of the firm in the dealing to which the entries in the book refer.

His Worship in summing up said he could not find under the circumstances that the defendant had any intention of offering the \$5 in payment of the licence, therefore he must find him guilty of offering a bribe contrary to the rules of honesty and integrity, and fine him in the amount of \$200, with the alternative of four months' imprisonment.

THE WEALTH OF CHIHIL.

In response to the order of the Board of Revenue calling for the immediate payment of the sum due to the military organization, Viceroy Yuan submits a report showing that the amount required has been raised with a surplus of one million taels. The collection on tobacco and wine is 800,000 taels, of which 400,000 taels is for the 1st Division of the standing army, 300,000 taels for the Lien Ping Chu for the repayment of a loan, leaving a balance of 100,000 taels. In addition to the above, there are 300,000 taels illegal income of the officials, 500,000 taels profits on salt according to new regulations of Chan Lan, 150,000 taels salt profits in the seven Yungping Districts and 400,000 taels profits of the copper mint, all together amounting to some two million taels. Out of this 400,000 taels are to be paid for firearms, the balance to be used for the repayment of the public loan. It is quite a surprise that so large a sum can be raised in a poor province like Chihil, after the destruction of war.—*Peking Times*.

THE WAR.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

RUSSIA'S NEW NAVAL COMMANDER.

LONDON, 22nd May.

Admiral Birileff proceeds to Vladivostok by rail on Thursday, to take supreme command of Russia's Asiatic Fleet.

RUSSIAN COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

LONDON, 22nd May.

The Tsar has appointed an Imperial Council of Defence, with Nikolaievitch as President.

WAR NOTES.

THE VLADIVOSTOCKERS.

The Russian torpedo-boats which appeared off Moehida Cape, Shirobashi Province, Hokkaido, on May 6th forenoon, seem to have already steered for Vladivostok. All that can be said for this raid is that it is a very feeble one and is unlikely to produce any material effect on Japanese naval policy. A Japanese writer says:—Russia has had to pay dearly for her glorious victories over the helpless British travelers and she has not yet settled for the *Knight Commander, Hysung*, etc. She may also have to pay us some day for her latest triumph over the little *Yarada Maru*.

The *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent says that General Kropotkin will soon retire to his native place in the interior of Russia, and that according to a statement made by the War Office General Sarbaev now commanding the Fourth Siberian Army, will succeed him.

BALTIC NOTES.

FRENCH REPORTS.

The contrabandists do not have all plain sailing at Saigon. *L'Asie* reports a mutiny on a German steamer, the Chinese crew of which refused war risks and, when pressed, assumed a menacing attitude. The police were called in.—On May 11th there were eighteen collisions at Cap St. James and ten at Nhab.—M. Henri Maitre reports that at Hemion Island, the Nhatrang Resident had to go and ask twice before the Russians lifted anchor.

REMARKABLE STATEMENTS ARE MADE BY *L'Indochinois*. At St. Petersburg, many say in high places that a naval victory will change the complexion of affairs. On the other hand, in some well informed circles, it is declared that there is irresolution as to continuing or stopping the war. The partisans of war & of peace are visibly losing ground, while the advocates of peace are increasing in number. The war party begins to manifest a disposition to make concessions. It is said that a convention at Tsarakoselo, with the Tsar presiding, is imminent, to decide one way or another. This decision is regarded as indispensable before any internal questions can be solved.

NO "YELLOW BOOK" TO COME.
A Paris telegram to *L'Indochinois*, dated 16th May, says that the Government has abandoned the idea of publishing a yellow book on the subject of French neutrality.

A PERSISTENT THEORY.
Naval experts generally are credited with the belief that the Baltic fleet will be employed to assume the offensive. Admiral Togo is considered too great a strategist to lose one iota of the advantages secured by position.

THE FUTURE FOURTH.
Japan reports that the Central News Agency correspondent in St. Petersburg wires that Admiral Chirofsky will have command of the Fourth Squadron.

The new Russian battleship *Paul I* is soon to be launched. She will be commanded by Captain Yakutskiy, one of the survivors of the *Petropavlovsk*. The *Paul I* will have a displacement of 16,630 tons, a speed of 18 knots, and a principal armament of four 12-inch and four 8-inch guns.

CHINESE NEUTRALITY.
The *Shanghai Times* published the following telegram:—Peking, 18th May. Shen Yu Ching, the provincial Treasurer of Canton, was received in audience by the Dowager Empress and the Emperor. He has been instructed to find the necessary funds to inaugurate a Southern section of the Chinese Imperial Navy at Canton, for the southern coasts of China and to put down piracy. As to ways and means he must consult with H.B. Viceroy Chen Chun Shun.

During the audience the "Wai Yuen" pointed out that the naval dock-yard at Foochow should be strictly guarded, while the Russian fleet remains in Chinese waters. He also requested that in all ports of south China neutrality should be strictly enforced.

As a result of this audience, H.E. Tartar General Tsang Shang has received instructions to find the means whereby he may be able to defend the provinces under his control and prevent any harbouring of the Russian fleet beyond the limits set by international law.

PROBABLE OFF THE TRACK.
Yesterday's arrivals brought no further news of the Baltic fleet. The only vessels sighted were two colliers—one deeply laden and the other light—which the s.s. *Yuenyang* descried shortly after leaving Manila. Their course, as the *Yuenyang* sighted them, was in the direction of Indo-China.

Yen Yu-chih, a philanthropist in Chinkiang, who had constantly been receiving gifts from high officials when he was managing charitable relief works, previous to his death, which took place last month, made a will by which 1,500 is given to a son who is personally afflicted, as a means of living, while the balance of 270,000 is to be used for charitable purposes through a Chinkiang gentleman who is left as trustee. He is the first Chinese who has made such a will; and it is to be hoped he will be the last. We cannot reasonably expect that his "afflicted" son will be a very devoted ancestor worshipper. Charities never had greater reason than here, we should say, to "begin at home."

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 22nd May.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH
(PUBIC JUDGE).

HING CHEONG FAT FIRM V. THE LUEN KING FIRM.

The plaintiff firm, carrying on business at 44, Bonham Strand East as cotton and yarn exporters, claimed from the defendants, the Luen King firm of 115, Bonham Strand East, the sum of \$561.9 being for damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendants' breach of their agreement with the plaintiffs to purchase and take delivery of 112 bales of yarn, and as to \$113.34 balance for difference in prices of 86 bales of yarn purchased by the defendants from the plaintiffs and agreed to be set off by the defendants by a like number of bales purchased by the plaintiffs for the defendants.

Mr. Holborow (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon), represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Bratton, Holt and Goldring) appeared for the defendants.

His Honour, after hearing the evidence, gave judgment for the amount claimed with costs.

IN THE MATTER OF WONG KA CHONG.

This was an application by Mr. H. N. Ferrers (instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing), for a writ of *habeas corpus* in connection with Wong Ka Cheong, who was committed to Victoria goal by Mr. F. A. Hazeldan some days ago pending the order of the Governor for his extradition to China to answer a charge of armed robbery.

Mr. H. E. Pollock K.C. (instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding) representing the Chinese Government, and Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, were in attendance.

Mr. Kong Sing, in his affidavit filed in support of the application, stated that the evidence taken before Mr. F. A. Hazeldan, Police Magistrate, would not justify the commitment of the prisoner for trial at the Supreme Court if the crime of which the prisoner is accused had been committed in the Colony, nor did it amount to proof of a fugitive criminal's guilt in accordance with the provisions of article 21 of the Treaty of Tientsin. The evidence taken before the Police Magistrate shows that no such offence was committed as alleged, and that the object of the prosecution was to obtain the extradition of the prisoner with a view to his punishment in China upon other grounds, and for other offences than that mentioned in the requisition for surrender, such offences not being extraditable crimes as defined by the Chinese Extradition Ordinance of 1899. The evidence also proves the existence of circumstances throwing suspicion on the origin and nature of the charge made, of which the Police Magistrate did not take such notice as is required by law.

Mr. Ferrers—The prisoner was committed to goal on the 8th instant.

His Honour—Have you got the committal warrant to show that the man is actually in prison?

Mr. Ferrers—I regret to say we have not.

His Honour—If I grant an adjournment to enable you to obtain same, the question is whether the position will be any better for your client. There is nothing in the statutes to say you must apply within fifteen days, but the trouble is that he may be landed over to the Chinese Government, after which nothing can be done.

Mr. Bowley informed His Honour that the Government would not hand the prisoner over at once, knowing that these proceedings were in hand.

His Honour granted an adjournment until to-day.

R. E. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

The large audience at the R. E. Theatre last night had every reason to be satisfied with the excellent programme arranged for it by the Royal Engineer Variety Club, and that they were satisfied their continued laughter and applause testified. Besides the two amusing farces "Lodgers and Dodgers," and "Sarah's Young Man" and the sprightly selections played during the evening by the band of the 129th Baluchis, the following musical programme of songs, sentimental and comic, was provided:—

Song "Ring down The Curtain" Sopr. G. Simmonds, R.E.; Song "The Water" Sopr. W. J. Garry, R.E.; Song "Ora Pro Nobis" Sgt. J. J. Garry, R.E.; Vocal Trio "Ye Shepherds tell me" Q.M.S. A. Bacon, R.E., S.S. W. Harris, R.E. and Mr. Oxberry; Song "Recruiting" Pte. G. Burnett, R.A.M.C.; Song "Please let me sleep" Mr. J. Oxberry; Duet "The Pilot Brave" Q.M.S. A. Bacon, R.E. and S.S. W. Harris, R.E.

The committee responsible for the success of the entertainment, besides the performers, were Captain C. M. F. Watkins, R.E., Q.M.S. W. F. Hunt, R.E., S.S. J. Walston, R.E., L. Corpl. D. S. Mann, R.E., S.S. J. Northam, R.E., S.S. A. Quick, R.E., Sopr. H. E. Moriarty, R.E., Sopr. O. Minton, R.E., Corpl. E. Morris, A.S.C., and S.S. J. Monagie, I.C.E.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 22nd at 12.5 p.m. The barometer has risen in Japan, and fallen in N. China. Gradients continue slight over S. China, and light variable winds will probably prevail in the Formosa Channel and N. E. winds over the N. part of the China sea.

Forecast:—Light variable winds; fair.

HISTORY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The Yellow Dragon for May, among other interesting matter, contains an historical sketch from which we take the following interesting extracts:—The changes that have taken place in the city of Victoria, Hongkong, during the last forty years amount to a complete metamorphosis. The clock tower, now nearly a furlong distant from the sea, was then not far from a wharf; in such close proximity, indeed, that in 1874 the celebrated typhoon piled up two ocean-going steamers quite close to the clock-tower; which fact would now appear to a stranger an absolutely incredible fact. But quite apart from the alteration produced by successive reclamations of land from the harbour, it is on the slopes of the hill above Queen's Road, the main course of traffic, that the change is most apparent. Forty years ago, villas and bungalows scattered among gardens, trees, and bamboo groves, afforded a lovely country effect close to the centre of mercantile activity, but now these sites are occupied by densely packed streets and lanes. Thus it is that Queen's College (formerly its predecessor the Government Central School) appears in a city, no longer in the country.

It may be accepted as certain that with the growth of the city there would be a corresponding increase in the number and size of educational establishments, and a development in the system of Education pursued by the Government. In the first few years of the history of the Colony, education was left to individual efforts, chiefly missionary. In 1847, the Governor, Sir John Davis, introduced a Grant-in-Aid System. It was not, however, till 1860 that a Board of Education was formed, and the scheme evolved of a Government Central School directly under the control and management of the Government. Dr. James Legge, Superintendent of the London Mission, the famous Sinologist at the University of Oxford, was the life and moving spirit of this new educational departure. He may correctly be termed the father of education in the colony, as by his broad liberal views, the success of the new scheme was assured. The appointment of the two Head Masters was entrusted by the Government to his nomination.

Mr. Frederick Stewart, M.A., Aberdeenshire (Hon. L.L.D. in 1880) was appointed the first Head Master of the Government Central School and Inspector of Schools in 1861, arriving in the colony March, 1862. At the time of his departure for Hongkong, Dr. Stewart was Assistant Master at Farnham School, Hants, awaiting his call to Presbyterian Orders. Forty years ago, the study of English was viewed by the Chinese as a luxury, a novel curiosity; not as now a necessary, a potent factor in success. There was a mistaken impression (not entirely eradicated even now) that a process of saturation of ideas, without any mental exercise was the natural consequence of securing and retaining a seat in school for five or six years, after which time the student might feel entitled to lay claim to a knowledge of English. It is not surprising to find that at the opening of the Central School, no fee could be charged. Instead of boys being refused admission, they actually required to be enticed to undertake the study of English, and for many years quite mature boys, in some instances men over 30, were the pupils. The difficulties with which Dr. Stewart had to contend in the early days of the Central School were sufficiently grave, but in addition to these, he had to supervise the education of the whole colony, and pay periodical visits to schools in outlying districts.

The Central School was an unpretentious one-story building in the shape of a capital H, two wings united by a central hall, four classes being also held in the lower floors of the two houses intended to be the respective residences of the Head Master and the Second Master. The course of studies was naturally for many years purely elementary. That Dr. Stewart had an eye to the future is manifest from the valuable collection of electric and physical apparatus he procured thirty years ago, of which, however, little or no use appears ever to have been made. Lectures in Elementary Chemistry were for a few years given by him and Mr. Falconer, the Second Master.

In 1877, great excitement was caused by the appearance of a pamphlet (popularly believed to have been penned by the late Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C.), entitled "Does the Central School fulfil its raison d'être?" and for five years a brisk and rather bitter warfare ensued in the local press. In his Annual Report about this time, Dr. Stewart begged to be relieved of the responsibility of the Central School. The Commission (formerly of the David Hume Mission), Sinologists and Chinese Lexicographers, was appointed Inspector of Schools, March, 1878, but the Central School remained a separate Department. Dr. Stewart, in 1879, applied for the vacant post of Police Magistrate, to which he was appointed in March, 1881.

During the eighteen years he had held office, Dr. Stewart had done yeoman service in the interests of Education in the colony in general, and in the Central School in particular. It is now 16 years since his death, who in 1861, when he was 16 years of age, had been one of the large number of men of ages ranging from 45 upwards, by whom his memory is well kept green, and to whom his name still acts as a spell and a watchword.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, then Governor, appointed a Commission the results of whose labours were published in 1882. The Commission were invited to consider whether in preference to building a new large college, the interests of education in the Colony would not be better served by the erection of five District schools of 500 each, reserving the Central School for purely Secondary Education. The scheme, which manifestly had much in its favour, appears to have been viewed by the public as an attempt to derogate from the dignity of the popular Central School and was vetoed by the Commission, who approved of a large Central College being erected on a site already bought by the Government higher up the hill, which for this purpose had rather prematurely been denuded of rate paying houses.

In November, 1881, Mr. G. H. Bateson Wright, M.A. (D.D. in 1891) Queen's College, Oxford, where he was then engaged in private coaching, was nominated by Professor Legge and recommended by the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, to be the new Head Master of the Central School. He was appointed to the post of Head Master of the Government Central School, Hongkong, to which he was appointed by Lord Kimberley. Immediately on his arrival Mr. Wright held the Annual Examination of the school; and though not in a position to write a report on a year's work with which he had no personal acquaintance, at the public Prize Distribution, in a speech to the Governor, Sir John Pope Hennessy, he stated that he was much struck with the attainments in the English language of the Chinese boys, and that the results of the examination reflected great credit on the management of the school, and the labours of the masters.

1884 was a great year for the Central School. A Public Tiffin was given to the late Head

Master on the occasion of the foundation of the Stewart Scholarship. On the 26th April, 1884, the foundation stone of the present college was laid by Governor Bowen, the Head Master, remarking that though higher up the hill, Queen's College could never look down upon the Central School. Some years previously the site had been cleared, and another tedious wait of five years was to follow before the occupation of the college was an accomplished fact. In December, Walter Bosman, of the Central School, was after examination by Special Examiners, elected first Government Scholar. He had a brilliant career coming out first in all the examinations at the Crystal Palace Engineering Institute, and being subsequently employed as Director of Public Works at Eschew and Darban. He is the proud possessor of letters of thanks from the late Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain and the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Lisbon for his successful delimitation of the frontier between Zululand and Portuguese East Africa. The Government Scholarship of value £2 0 0 a year for four years, awarded biennially, were instituted by Sir George Bowen in imitation of those existing at the Royal College, Mauritius. After five or six competitions, these scholarships fell into abeyance, though they are still in full force at Singapore, which specially followed Hongkong's lead in the establishment of Government Scholarships.

In July, 1888, the Oxford Local Examinations were held for the first time. Mr. Wright being Honorary Local Secretary, and have since been an annual event. The reason why the Local Examinations were held for the first time in December of the same year, were because Oxford Junior and Senior certificates are issued to candidates irrespective of age; distinctions and honours being reserved for those under the ages of 16 and 19 respectively; and because Oxford agreed on account of the immense distance of this centre, to provide advance information of variable subjects, in order that the books might be procurable in time, which favour Cambridge declined to entertain.

1889. The 10th July was a joyful occasion. Early in the morning, the Head Master received private information from the Colonial Secretary that he was authorised to take possession of Queen's College immediately. The transfer was quickly effected in an incredibly short space of time. On 9th July 510 boys were present, on the 15th after the transfer 716, rising to 796 in September.

In October, 1889, Hon. Frederick Stewart, L.L.D., Colonial Secretary, died of pneumonia. At his interment, the whole community turned out as one man, and the 800 boys of Queen's College marched in classes and sections under the charge of their respective masters, at the end of one of the most imposing funeral processions the colony has ever beheld. It was a strange fatality that Dr. Stewart should have barely lived to see the occupation of the college, the erection of which was entirely due to his foresight a dozen years previously, and to his unvarying continued representations.

1894 will ever be memorable as the year of the Great Plague. It is true that the plague has, more or less, occurred every year since; but the panic caused by the first outbreak of the epidemic has never been repeated. In '94 the streets were deserted; very few claims and risk-shares were being.

NEW TRADING CENTRES.

[Translated by the "P. & T. Times."] A memorial has been submitted by Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai and Hu Ting-kang, ex-acting Governor of Shanung, with regard to the opening of China as a commercial centre, and the establishment of a Mixed Court. An office for the management of the affairs of the Chinese has been established in China and nine regulations drawn up for the guidance of the authorities. They are as follows:—

1. Definition of Boundary.—The port of China is located to the west of the provincial capital, south of the Kisechow-Chuan railway, about five li in length from east to west and two li from north to south. It covers an area of 400 mu. It is to be an international trade centre, and Powers being permitted to appoint representatives of trade, merchants and other people are to enjoy the privilege of landing land. But foreign merchants will not be allowed to rent land or set up business at any place beyond the spot defined.

2. Lease of Land.—The land, whether owned by the Government or privately is to be surveyed and divided into sections, of which the price will be fixed according to its quality and situation. The houses and fields of the people, to be purchased when required and leased to Chinese and foreign merchants through the officials, in order to avoid unreasonable demands. A notification will be issued to landlords and landowners prohibiting private transactions. Landowners must register the land they intend to rent.

3. Establishment.—The Taoist of Chi-nan, Tungchang, Tsien, Wuting and Linching will be appointed to manage international affairs. The principal establishments will be a Police Department, a Police Station, a Mixed Court, who will appoint deputies to attend the cases. A special official with experience of foreign affairs will be appointed as co-director and a foreigner may also be placed there either by the Minister of Northern Trade, who is Viceroy Yuan, or the Governor of Shanung.

4. Construction.—Works of construction will have to be carried out in the matter of roads, drains, offices, prison, market, the border of wells and the planting of trees. It will be important to have sanitary regulations and level roads.

5. Taxation.—Being an inland port China differs from other ports and, therefore, the questions of Customs and so forth will not be considered until later. The funds for the upkeep of roads, police, light and sanitation will at first be raised by the Chinese officials. Taxes on houses, shops, carriages and carts will be levied on the lines of other ports, but both Chinese and foreign merchants will be charged.

6. Expenditure.—The necessarily large initial expenditure will be advanced by the Government. 7. Precautions.—The use of explosives or firearms, except by those in military service, will not be allowed, and any violation of the rule will be punished. Dynamite necessary for public works may be used but a permit must be obtained and the explosive not be retained for any length of time.

The remaining regulations state that telegraphs and telephones will be established by China and no concession will be granted to foreigners; Weishien and Choo-tsun are to be opened as sub-ports. The money required, it is suggested, shall be advanced from the customs revenue of Kisechow deposited in the German Bank at Tsingtau, and the 170,000 having been sanctioned for the work to the Yellow River by Chou-Fu when he was Governor of Shanung, one half of the deposited balance will be used for opening the port.

The Wai Wu Pa is ordered to consider and report on the memorial.

BRITISH MINING BARRED BY CHINA.

A SPECIFIC COMPLAINT.—The N.C. Daily News on May 16th says:—The following correspondence will illustrate the present position of the Mackay Treaty with reference to its mining clause, and will prove that the Treaty is not effective.

A British merchant in Shanghai, who owns some mining land in China and wishes to develop same, wrote to his Consul in the district concerned, immediately upon the receipt of Reuters telegram (which appeared in our columns on the 21st ult.) in which Earl Percy informed the public that the Government had no idea that the Mackay Treaty was ineffective, calling the Consul's attention to this statement of the Government in the House of Commons, and asking whether he was now in a position to demand a permit for the opening of this mine. A reply was received yesterday.

(In the following letters all names have been for obvious reasons, for the present, suppressed.)

British Consul.—Dear Sir, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th inst. enquiring whether you can count upon Consular support in demanding a permit to work—mines in—

The position, as regards the Treaty rights of British subjects to buy land or work mines in the interior of China, is fully stated in a private letter which I addressed to you on the 24th of December last, and to which I would ask you to refer. Sir Ernest Satow has informed me that he regards the interpretation of the Mackay Treaty given by me in that letter as entirely correct.

Extracts from above-mentioned letter of December 24th from the British Consul:—

"I have received your private letter of the 1st instant asking me to indicate how you should proceed in order to open mines in property owned by you in this province. The question of mining enterprises by foreigners in China is dealt with by a circular from Legation to the Consuls, dated 8th July, 1899, which is published in China Blue Book No. 1, 1900, p. 298. In this circular, which was approved by the Foreign Office, it was pointed out that foreigners had still no treaty right to buy land other than for missionary purposes or to work mines in the interior of China; but that the regulations issued by the Mining Bureau in 1902 to show the conditions under which the Chinese Government was prepared to allow foreign skill and capital to be employed in Chinese mining operations.

"These regulations had already been protested against by His Majesty's Minister; others were subsequently issued which were also unsatisfactory. As you are aware, the British and American Commercial Treaties of 1902 and 1903 stipulated that China should not impose any such restrictions on foreign capital, and that foreigners should be permitted to carry on mining operations in compliance with these rules. The rules, as recast, have not been officially communicated to the Consulates, very possibly because, as reported by H.M. Minister, not fulfilling the terms of the Treaty. But the rules have been published and, such as they are, I am afraid that until they are altered, any foreigner wishing to negotiate mining concessions will be guided by them if he is to negotiate with any prospect of success. I can find nothing in the new Treaty which confers, as you seem to suggest, a right to open mines where they please, irrespective of the regulations and conditions which may be imposed by the Chinese Government. Apart, however, from the question of Treaty rights, I fully recognise the desirability of encouraging British enterprise in assisting the development of mining resources in this province, and I shall, of course, be glad to give you such general assistance and support as is in my power in any negotiation you may undertake for a mining concession."

From the above it is evident that to-day, at the moment of writing this, in spite of a Government's statement in the House of Commons, British subjects are unable to demand a permit to mine in China, except under regulations which the Ministers themselves have twice repudiated. The fact that the Mackay Treaty, as far as this subject at any rate is concerned, is utterly ineffective, let us remember that in the Mackay Treaty, signed in 1902, China entered into solemn engagements to initiate and conclude within one year from the signing of the Treaty a series of mining laws based upon accepted Western procedure. More than two and a half years after this date we are in the same position as we were before the Treaty was signed, and the merchant is told officially by his Consul that he has no right to demand, and cannot demand, a permit. It is interesting to compare the statement of Earl Percy, speaking for the Government, as reported in Reuters telegram of the 20th ult., that the Government has no knowledge that the Treaty is not effective, and the Consul's letter, quoted above, officially controverting the statement of the Government to Parliament.

AMERICA'S CHINA TRADE THREATENED.

The Shanghai Times gives a somewhat different account of the Chinese decision to boycott American goods. It reports:—The Chinese gentry have chosen an opportune time in which to put on record a strenuous protest against the exclusion of their nationals from the United States. During the past year there has been a remarkable increase of American goods in the Chinese market, and the American exporters have been long and loudly upon China as a desirable field for their goods. At the same time, the American Government is about to prohibit the entry of not only the labouring classes, but reputable merchants and students. The trade between China and America is large and steadily increasing. Many Chinese merchants have financial interest in the large Oriental home in America, which often necessitates a visit to that country. The President's attempt to sign the present bill, in many cases, business in America would be necessary to be left to others.

To protest against the signing of this act, one of the most notable native conventions ever held in China assembled in the Canton Guild Hall at Shanghai on May 12th. There were present bankers and native merchant princes from almost every province in China, numbering over 500 persons. It was a calm, dignified and deliberative body. The usual disorder apparent at such gatherings was conspicuous by its absence.

The speakers represented the solid business men of China and they pointed out the injustice the Exclusion Act would work, in a business-like manner. Many propositions were made as to the course to be pursued, but all were to the effect that the most stringent measures were necessary.

After considerable discussion it was decided to appoint a committee to draft a cable to Sir Ernest Chen, Chinese Minister to America, and another committee to despatch a telegram to the Waiwu-pu.

A delegation of representative men was selected to wait upon Hon. James W. Davidson, Acting Consul-General for America, to induce him to forward the resolutions of the assembly to Washington. It was also unanimously voted to boycott all American goods; refuse to unload American cargo from steamers; to place no orders for goods in America, and to urge the Imperial Government not to grant passports to the interior, or concessions to American citizens, should the Exclusion Act go into force. To this end, other committees were appointed and instructed to make the necessary arrangements to carry out these resolutions upon the signing of the Act.

On Sunday, 14th inst., the Fukien Guild met at their guild hall, Shanghai, with Mr. Tseng in the Chair. Mr. Tseng made the opening address upon the Chinese exclusion act in America. It was an urgent appeal for support of the movement to break down the barriers against the Chinese being accorded the right granted to civilized countries by America. He said China was expected to admit foreigners to reside in the country under the advantages of extra-territoriality which meant being governed by their own laws while China was debarred from living in America even under American laws. This was not logical. It was not right and when the injustice was shown to the great American people, he felt sure they would lose no time in removing any semblance of injustice towards a country which they looked upon as a market for their surplus products and surplus manufactures. America thought a great deal about markets and the only way they could bring home to the American people the view that the indiscriminate exclusion of all classes of Chinese from America was an injustice towards the Chinese people, their constitution embodied, was to exclude their surplus products and manufactures from the China market, which the Americans considered the greatest in the world. In order to exclude American goods the people of China must be animated by the same ideas and the same determination; and guides must show the people what they can do through united action. The Canton Guild and the Shanghai Guild had already taken action and the Fukien Guild must not be less strong than other bodies in China. He had, with a few others, drafted resolutions which he now begged leave to put to the meeting.

(1) That, as a powerful body in China, the Fukien Guild binds itself, and will try to induce all other bodies to boycott all classes of American piece goods as well as machinery.

(2) That they shall allow no one connected with the guild to load or unload an American ship or ship or unload American goods on any other ship.

(3) To bind themselves to refrain from sending their children to any schools run by Americans, and if their children are in such institutions to withdraw them immediately.

(4) To refuse to become an employee of any American firm. To take no position as Comptroller, Sheriff, Clerk, Translator, etc., and if engaged in any of these occupations, to give notice at once.

(5) All coolies, boys, mafios, coolies, &c. being natives of the province of Fukien shall give notice to leave their employment at once if employed by Americans.

Every point in Mr. Tseng's speech was greeted with loud applause, as was the reading of each resolution. When asked to adopt them, those present did so by suddenly rising to their feet and cheering.

It was decided to send copies of the resolutions to all other guilds throughout the country, to the provincial officials and to the Wei Wu Pa.

AMERICAN BANK AT MANILA CLOSED.

The American Bank has been closed by order of Governor General Wright. The two bank examiners, E. W. Kemmerer, the commission of currency for the insular government, and B. F. Wright, of the insular treasury, after making certain investigations in connection with the business of the bank, and the fact that its continuance in business in the receipt of deposits would involve probable loss to the depositor.

The undersigned has taken possession of the bank's assets for the benefit of its creditors. Further information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

J. L. Barrett, Acting Treasurer, Philippine Islands.

At the usual hour on May 18th the usual number of customers began to appear at the American Bank, to find it closed, reports to the Governor. When they read the notice and learned from the officials inside, who were checking up the cash and securities, that the bank was, indeed, closed there was a stormy scene. One old man who had come down to draw enough money with which to conduct his business for the day used decidedly strong language and declared that the Americans were setting a fine example to the Filipinos in financial matters. Many of those who had come to draw money looked at the closed door in a dazed way, as if they could not really believe it true.

It now transpires that a certain part of the public has been well aware of what was going to happen for some time, and not a few who had deposited there have drawn them out. One school teacher who has \$180 gold on current account went down only two days before the bank closed, and drew it out. A government official said, when he heard the news, that he was not at all surprised as the bank had been soliciting urgently small deposits and trying to loan money at 25 per cent. Another government official in high position who is intimate with the financial condition of the bank said that it never should have been opened to begin with, and that it has been practically insolvent for some time. He stated further that although at present there are not enough money in the bank to pay more than one-quarter of the deposits, yet when all was over the depositors would probably not be the losers. The shareholders, he said, would lose their money.

The difficulty is said to be large loans on security which the examiners consider insufficient. In this way the capital of the concern is endangered in the estimation of the examiners and of Governor General Wright.

The announcement has caused quite a panic among the American clerical force that has been saving enough to make small deposits with the concern. One clerk has \$1,200 gold, and another, an ex-elder who has slaved in the islands for five years and never spent a cent unnecessarily has \$300 gold in the American Bank.

A government official who at one time was one of those who examined the books of the city said that he was not at all surprised that the bank had been closed, as he had protested loudly over certain securities for large loans when he examined the bank's accounts some time ago.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY

REMOVED TO No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD,

Premises formerly occupied by Mr. FR. BLUMCK, silk lace manufacturer, and Next Door to our Former Address.

LONG. HING & CO.

DEALERS IN PHOTO GOODS.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

As matters stand, the bank now has a capital of \$20,000 gold, it having been doubled last September. The total amount in the bank now subject to check is understood to be in the neighbourhood of \$72,000 gold, and against this there is cash on hand to the amount of \$21,000 with \$9,000 more as balance with correspondents in the United States. This makes \$12,000, or enough to pay 60 per cent. of the deposits subject to check.

The law is most strict in protecting the public from bank failures here in the Philippines. The Commission retaining the power to close any bank upon the recommendation of the bank examiners. If a bank is closed the insular treasurer takes entire charge, and when his fees have been paid, first the taxes of the bank are settled and then the claims of the creditors in order of priority.

Major Mulford, the cashier of the American Bank, maintains that there is sufficient funds on hand to pay creditors, and that the trouble is all over securities on certain loans.

DERELICT MINES.

The following "round-robin" sent to the N.C. China Daily News seems to show that there was some exaggeration about the official pronouncement that reports of mines found were exaggerated. Six passengers' boxes, just arrived from Tientsin by the s.s. *Hsienchi*, which once more to draw attention of those in authority (if anybody) to the fact that mines, not fish tubs, are a great danger to passengers and steamers travelling north. On the 14th the *Hsienchi* sighted a mine, and after firing at it for some time and repeatedly striking it without any effect, the chief officer, Mr. Miller, was sent off in charge of a boat and made a towing fast to it. The mine was towed for six hours, when the rope gave way, and although there was a thick fog and nasty swell at the time, Captain W. cruised around about two hours, trying to get sight of it. At last the arch had to be abandoned, and we proceeded on our way. We had not gone far before we sighted one of Butterfield and Swire's boats which had found our errand mine.

As we came into view, the other boat, evidently knowing we were searching for this mine, steamed away, and the *Hsienchi* once more lowered a boat (the chief officer again in charge and in spite of the danger of coming in contact with the mine—as the swell was very heavy at the time—succeeded in once more securing it, and it was towed for another five hours, when at about 9.15 p.m. it again broke away, and was lost in the foggy night. We thank the travelling public who fully appreciate what the captain and officers of the northern steamers do to destroy these dangers. The last one the *Hsienchi* picked up exploded about 100 yards astern, and they have small portions of iron, belonging to it, which came on board. This is mainly was not a beer cask, as was witnessed by several passengers and officers. We suggest that a company ought to reward their captains and officers who risk their lives when picking up these mechanical mines. One picked up may mean the saving of a hundred lives, without counting the loss of the steamers. The Chinese gunboat brought two into Chefoo on the 13th ult., and exploded them under the bluff (these also were not beer casks). We should suggest the steamboat company supply their officers with rifles carrying steel bolts. Had we a rifle that would have penetrated the mine it would not have been necessary for Mr. Miller to have risked his life twice in such a hairy swell.

Thus far you will kindly insert this in your valuable columns.

We are, etc.,
F. GORDON.
ED. LANGIN.
G. S. O. WINKELBACK.
H. H. LOWRY.
G. CHOPARD.
F. M. SONNENSHAL.
(Passengers on the *Hsienchi*)
15th May.

ALL "BLACK BANNER" FORCES IN MANCHURIA.

Though nothing very startling has been heard from Manchuria of late, and no urgent complaints of Hsangkutzu depredations have been made recently, it must not be forgotten that there is a very considerable force of three or less well organized bands of the Black Banner Eastern Province, of which the Black Banner corps under the command of King Lin-ko is the more formidable section. This leader Feng appears to be a more or less ordinary ruffian, and he has executed over a score of his men who have been convicted of robbery and terrorizing the villages round. The headquarters of these free lance troops is Fakumen, a large town directly north of Shinkimintun and in a line with Kuhn, to the eastward. These Black Banner men are known among the natives as Pahanuo and they are coming to be greatly feared by the people, and by even the native troops and local officials, as their leader is evidently a determined character. In Fakumen itself he has usurped all the rights of patrolling the streets and preserving order, and Wang Koh-chu, the regular superintendent of the local constabulary, has been relegated to quite a secondary position. This may be partly due to his having at one time adopted rather a hostile attitude towards a secret society to which a number of Feng's men belonged. There have been many reports current that the Black Banner are in Japanese pay, but this is probably due to certain Japanese having acted as paymasters to the various corps. By latest reports, however, whether the pay is of Japanese origin or from purely native sources, the supply has been running low, and the inevitable result will be the men will take to nefarious practices to keep themselves going. The lack of farmers and traders of Fengtien province have had a rough time of it already, and with no harvests in prospect and hundreds of these irresponsible free booters around, the chances are greatly in favour of still harder times to come. We wonder the Government which is so keen on raising new troops, and has just sent orders for the immediate steps to be increased, does not take more effective steps to enroll these men. Properly drilled and disciplined they might be made a most effective force.—*Pekin Times*.



LIGHT WINES.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

	1 doz.	2 doz.
Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.
LAUBENHEIMER...	\$13.00	\$15.00
GRAACHER	14.00	16.00
RIERSTEINER	15.00	17.00
HOCHHEIMER	20.00	22.00
LIEBFRÄUMILCH	24.00	26.00
CALIFORNIA RIESLING	6.50	7.50
Do HOCK	6.50	7.50

WHITE WINES.

	1 doz.	2 doz.
Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.
GRAVES	\$ 8.50	\$ 9.50
Do "Superieur"	10.50	11.50
SAUTERNE	8.50	9.50
Do "Superieur"	10.50	11.50
Do HAUT	14.00	16.00
Do HAUT (Hannappier)	27.00	—
Ch. Yquem, 1894 Vintage	34.00	—

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

40

SPECIAL SALE

AT

ROBINSON'S

OF

PIANOS, PIANOLAS,

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

GUARANTEED NEW INSTRUMENTS

BY ANY ENGLISH MAKER

WILL BE SUPPLIED AT LONDON PRICES.

We supply Superior Value to anything to be had in the Colony in Tone, Price, and Appearance in First-class German Makes, tested 30 years by us.

METZLER ...	\$350	formerly \$ 475
PLEYEL ...	425	" 650
COLLARD ...	500	" 700
Do Grands ...	950	" 1,400
Do ...	425	" 650
ALISON ...	430	" 650
RACHALS ...	575	" 750
WINKELMANN ...	625	" 750
HAAKE ...	525	" 650
KRAUSS ...	585	" 650
OWN MAKE ...	300	" 450
HOPKINSON ...	600	" 700
BRENSMEAD ...	400	" 750
KIRKMAN ...	325	" ...
PLEYEL ...	290	" ...
COLLARD GRAND 300	" ...
LUNAU ...	150	" ...
PIANOLAS ...	400	formerly \$550
Do ...	285	" 360

PIANOLA ROLLS 25% discount.

These instruments are GUARANTEED for the CLIMATE.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1905. (330)

DR. NEWELL WILSON,

DENTIST.

Latest American Methods.

Reasonable Fees.

No charge for examinations.

Office hours 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

NOTICE.
Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and sent to the Press Office, 11, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GROUND FLOOR, No. 60, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, Corner of Peel Street, suitable for an Office or Store. Gas and Water laid on. Apply on the premises.
[1271]
FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

VICTORIA DAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on **TUESDAY (WEDNESDAY),** the 24th instant.
By Order,
J. E. BINGHAM,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1905. [1272]

THE TRADE MARK ORDINANCE 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANTIKAMIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, of 1622 Pine Street, St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America, Manufacturing Chemists, have on the 19th day of April, 1905, applied for the registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of TRADE MARKS, of the following TRADE MARK—



in the name of the ANTIKAMIA COMPANY, of 1622 Pine Street, St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.
The TRADE MARK has been used by the Applicants in respect of Chemical Substances for use in Medicine and Pharmacy in class 3.
A Facsimile of TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.
Dated the 22nd day of May, 1905.
BRUTTON, HAYTT & GOLDING,
Nos. 38, 41 & 43, Des Vaux Road,
Victoria, Hongkong,
on behalf of the Applicants,
The Antikamia Chemical Co.

FOR SHANGHAI TSINGTAU AND CHEFOO.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CHEMULPO).
THE Steamship
Captain F. Kalkofen, will be despatched for the above ports on **FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m.**
This Steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1905. [1274]

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE British Steamship
"SAINT KILDA"
Captain W. Jones, will be despatched for the above ports on or about **TUESDAY, the 30th inst.**
For Freight, apply to
BRADLEY & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1905. [1275]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.
THE Steamship
"BENMOHLE,"
Captain Webster, will be despatched as above on or about the 6th June.
For Freight, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1905. [1276]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship
"LAISANG,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from along-side.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 24th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into Godowns at EAST POINT.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1905. [18]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.
THE Steamship
"GLENSTRAL,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Godown Company, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Goods not cleared by the 29th inst., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognised.
McGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1905. [1270]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"HECTOR."

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed, at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 23rd inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on the 24th May.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th May will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 2nd June, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1905. [9-10]

INTIMATIONS.

BANK HOLIDAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on **TUESDAY (WEDNESDAY),** the 24th instant, "VICTORIA DAY."

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1905. [1263]

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. HART BUCK in our Firm Ceased on the 1st May 1905.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [1263]

NOTICE.

MR. SCHELTO SWART has this day been authorised to sign our firm per procuration.

EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO.,
G. HARLING,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1905. [1254]

WANTED.

YOUNG Gentleman desires situation as GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT. Has a thorough knowledge of Bookkeeping, Typewriting, and can also speak the Chinese Colloquial fluently. Excellent references. Apply to—

C. R.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1905. [1162]

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

STUDENTS will have the CHOICE of attending either the COMMERCIAL or the SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

For detailed Prospectus, apply to—

HEAD MASTER,
Queen's College, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [1266]

NOTICE.

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS

THIS Old Established Firm especially Caters for Ship and Engine Repairing. The Works may be reached in 10 minutes from Blaka Pier by Riksha or Electric Tram. Launches will call alongside vessels in the harbor flying the Call Flag E.

Telephone 142.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1905.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO MACAO!

THE Steamship

"HONAM."

2,563 tons, Captain H. D. Jones, will make a Special Trip EVERY SUNDAY to Macao and back. Hour of departure—From Hongkong at 9 a.m., arriving at Macao about Noon. Hour of departure—From Macao from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. to suit tide, arriving at Hongkong about 3 hours after departure.

Fares:—
First Class Single \$2 ... Return \$4.
Second Class Single \$1 ... Return \$2.
Children under 12 half-price.

Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the Company, 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central (opposite the Hongkong Hotel), or on board the steamer. No Chits will be accepted, and Servants' passages must be paid for.

T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1905. [1184]

CHEAP EXCURSION TO MACAO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES.

THE Steamship

"YINGKING," 1,038 Tons.

From this date until further notice. The following fares will be charged.

First Class Single Ticket ... \$1.00
Return ... 2.00

First Class with Cabin Single Journey ... 3.00
Return ... 6.00

Second Class Single ... 1.50
Return ... 3.00

Third Class Single ... 0.80
Return ... 1.50

Meals \$1.00 each.

The Steamer leaves Hongkong every Sunday at 3:30 a.m., arriving at Macao about Noon; leaves Macao on Return Journey at 7:30 p.m., arriving back at Hongkong about 11 p.m.

YUK ON S.S. CO., LTD.,
216, Wing Lok Street.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. [1267]

RUINAET PERE & FILS, REIMS

Established 1719.

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal).

LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [122]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (TUESDAY),

the 23rd MAY, 1905, at 11 a.m. at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Open Storage M. L. 5, Tsim-tsa-tui, About 300 Tons of CARBIDE COAL, damaged (more or less) by Fire and Water.

Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1905. [1264]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) AND TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),

the 24th and 25th MAY, 1905, at 10 a.m. each day, at H. M. NAVAL YARD, SUNDRY NAVAL VICTUALING, OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED STORES.

Comprising—
FIXED OVERHANGING SHEERS, complete with CHAINS and BLOCKS and capable of lifting 20 tons—First lot 30 tons, ELECTRIC CABLE, MACHINE VENTILATING, BRASS, COPPER, IRON, MANGANESE, BRONZE, PAPER, STUFF, CANVAS, FURNITURE, BLANKETS, PROVISIONS, IMPLEMENTS, &c. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms of Sale—As Customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. [1268]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Action No. 95 of 1905.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION By Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY,

the 25th day of May, 1905, at 3 o'clock p.m., at Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH'S SALES ROOMS, Des Vaux Road Central.

All that right of Equity of Redemption of and in all those portions of Marine Lot No. 225 which are registered in the Land Office as Subsections No. 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Section D of Marine Lot No. 225, and which said pieces or parcels of ground contain by admeasurement the whole 5,742 square feet, and are more particularly delineated on the plan thereof annexed to an Indenture of Assignment dated the 31st December, 1883, and registered in the Land Office by Memorial No. 16673 with the Dwelling Houses known as Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 9 Tung Lei Lane and Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16 New Market Street, Victoria, aforesaid and are held from the Crown for the Residue of a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years granted by a Crown Lease dated the 14th day of December, 1878. Annual proportion of Crown Rent, \$160.31.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES and MASTER, Solicitors for the Plaintiffs in the above action, who have the conduct of the said Sale, or to Messrs. EWENS and HARSTON, Solicitors for the Defendant, Li Tsung Pak, otherwise known as Li Po Linn, the Defendant in the said Action, or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Dated the 13th day of May, 1905. [1204]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mrs. MATHER, to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY AND MONDAY, the 27th and 29th MAY, 1905, commencing each day at 2 p.m. at Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, FERRIS'S BUILDING, THE WHOLE OF HER VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, (of Hall and Hpl. 2, Marinburk Lane, Crawford & Co., and English Makes, comprising—
UPHOLSTERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, BOOKCASES, OVEENMANTELS with BEVELLED MIRROR, OCCASIONAL TABLES, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c., SKILL DINING TABLES, DINING CHAIRS, TEAK SIDEBOARD with REVELED MIRROR, DINNER WAGGONS, CROCKERY WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c., BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS (Single and Double), WARDROBES with BEVELED MIRROR, DRESSING TABLES with BEVELED MIRROR, MARBLE-TOP WARDROBES, TOILET SETS, UPHOLSTERED CHAIRS, &c., &c., PANTRY, BATHROOM and KITCHEN REQUISITES.

Also 2 COTTAGE PIANOS; A Quantity of POTS and PLANTS. Terms—As Customary. On View from Thursday, the 25th May.

GEO. F. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. [1251]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have been instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY,

the 5th JUNE, 1905, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at their AUCTION ROOM, No. 3, Des Vaux Road (Corner of Lee House Street), THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

which is intended to be registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTION I OF SECTION N OF MARINE LOT NUMBER SEVENTY-ONE, in One Lot.

This property comprises Nos. 84, 86, 88, and 90, KO SHING STREET, Victoria, Hongkong.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. DEACON, LOCKER & DEACON, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, and also from the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1905. [1265]

AUCTION

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have been instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY,

the 31st MAY, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their Office No. 8, Des Vaux Road (Corner of Lee House Street), THE VERY VALUABLE RECLAMATION PROPERTY,

being Subsections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Section D of the Reclamation to Marine Lot No. 225, in ONE LOT.

This Lot comprises Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Connaught Road West, and Nos. 9, 11, 13 & 15 New Market Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The property is held under the usual Reclamation Agreement at the annual Crown Rent of \$146. Area about 7,942 Square Feet.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be had from the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. DEACON, LOCKER & DEACON, 1, Des Vaux Road.

And also of the Auctioneers, Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. [1214]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the OFFICES of the COMPANY, in Alexandra Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1904.

The REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from Monday, the 22nd instant, to Monday, 29th instant, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares will be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. [1263]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

THE CERTIFICATES of 760 and 360 SHARES standing in the Register of the Company in the names of ANTONIO OSORIO and TAM BON CHIU have been LOST, viz:—

In the name of ANTONIO OSORIO—
Scrip No. 389/382, 2429/2503 in scrip of 25 ... 75 Shares.

" 383, 4529/4533 ... 25 "

" 384/386, 2824/2898 in scrip of 25 ... 75 "

" 387, 4696/4720 ... 25 "

" 389/391, 3426/3500 in scrip of 25 ... 75 "

" 392, 4950/4974 ... 25 "

" 755, 5821/5890 ... 10 "

" 756/757, 5831/5880 in scrip of 25 ... 50 "

" 317/320, 19051/19150 in scrip of 25 ... 100 "

" 321/324, 19551/19650 in scrip of 25 ... 100 "

" 325/328, 19151/19350 in scrip of 50 ... 200 "

760 Shares.

In the name of TAM BON CHIU—
Scrip No. 329/336, 19551/19750 in scrip of 25 ... 200 Shares.

" 337, 19751/19783 ... 40 "

" 682, 23506/23605 ... 100 "

" 683, 23606/23625 ... 20 "

360 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificates for the said 1,120 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificates unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers. [1138]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

The only office in China having European taught workmen. Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,

Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry. Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Commission Agents.

35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (1st Street, West of Central Market).

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANSON

Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40 Watson's Building, Queen's Road, Also at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Holo.

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.

Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's Road Central.

PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS

BISMARCK & CO.,

Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sailmakers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.,

Shipchandlers Sailmakers, Provisioners Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants 57 & 59, Connaught Road, New Praya Central.

TO LET

TO LET UNFURNISHED—AT THE PEAK.

WITH Immediate Entry, LYE MUN, BAKER ROAD, containing 2 Reception Rooms, 4 Good Bedrooms, Excellent Bathrooms and Servants' Quarters. The House is comparatively new and is in excellent repair, splendid view of the Harbour and very convenient for Tramway station at Plantation Road.

Apply to—RUSSO-CHINESE BANK, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1905. [1130]

TO LET.

SUITABLE for Offices, TWO ROOMS in Prince's Buildings.

Apply to—LAUTS, WEGENER & CO., Hongkong, 3rd March, 1905.

TO LET.

NO. 12, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 5th May, 1905. [1143]

TO LET.

SMALL GODOWN, about 1,600 square feet, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to—H. Y., Care of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 19th May, 1905. [1248]

TO LET.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS with Board in a private family, for Two Gentlemen. Good and healthy position.

Apply to—BOX 700, Care of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 12th May, 1905. [1190]

